

BODILY REMOVE DRAWBRIDGE

DIFFICULT ENGINEERING FEAT ON HARLEM RIVER TOMORROW

WILL MOVE STRUCTURE FIVE HUNDRED FEET

Weight 650 Tons and Operation Expected to Occupy Only Two Hours

(By Associated Press.)

New York, March 26.—Engineers throughout the country will watch with interest a rare and difficult engineering feat to be performed on the Harlem river tomorrow, when the big drawbridge spanning the river at Madison avenue will be picked up bodily and moved 500 feet farther down the stream. A total weight of 650 tons is to be lifted, and it is expected the operation will occupy only two hours.

The Madison avenue bridge was completed in 1884 and has long outlived its usefulness, as it is the most important connecting link between Manhattan and the Bronx. Although the bridge was regarded as a marvel in its day, the structure is now entirely inadequate for the present enormous traffic. The bridge is built of iron, steel not being used in bridges at the time of its construction, and the span is 300 feet in length, being the longest draw span in this part of the country. The city decided some time ago to replace the bridge with a much larger one, but how to do so without seriously interfering with traffic was the problem to be solved.

It was finally decided to move the old bridge to a temporary site near by and use it while the new structure was building. The contractors who undertook the work decided that the only feasible method would be to loosen the bridge from its fastenings, float it down the river on great scows drawn by tugboats and place it in position on the temporary piers. This is the feat that will be undertaken tomorrow. The lifting will be done by four large

Commission Appointed To Formulate Plans For Treating Consumption

A Commission has been appointed by the Governor of Indiana to investigate tuberculosis conditions in the state and to make recommendations to the next general assembly of the Legislature that a state farm for the cure of consumption be established.

The Commission has prepared plans that include the expenditure of \$100,000 for the purchase of about 200 acres of good land and provide the necessary buildings, to care for about 500 people—150 male and 150 female.

This movement is quite in accord with the general tendency throughout the country looking toward the eradication of the deadly white plague. The disease is so much more easily prevented than cured that it appears criminal to neglect even the simplest precaution.

An ordinary cough or cold tends to weaken the lungs and make them especially receptive to the tubercular germ. What is probably the most efficient means to promptly check a cold or cough, is the prescription of a noted authority on lung trouble. It is claimed this will not only break up a cold quickly, but will cure any cough that is curable. The formula calls for a half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine and a half pint of good Whisky. Mix well, and take a teaspoonful every four hours.

The necessary ingredients cost little and can be purchased at any good drug store. Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is put up for dispensing only in half ounce vials, each vial securely sealed in a round wooden case with an engraved wrapper, showing the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, of June 30th, 1906, serial number 451, prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio—plainly printed thereon. The oils sold in bulk, and the sundry cheap imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) put out under similar name and style of package are not only ineffective for the purpose, but are often dangerous. It is always well to remember that the object of an imitator is to deceive. There is no known substitute for Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure).

scows, which will receive timber blocking to engage the lower side of the bridge as the tide rises. The work will be commenced at low tide and the timber will be built up under the bridge. As the tide rises the structure will rise with it. At eighteen inches the bridge will commence to move, and when the tide has risen three feet it will be clear of the piers. Then will come the difficult work of moving the bridge down the river. Two tugs will draw while two others, in the rear, will retard and guide. Great care will be exercised to prevent a collision or a shifting of ballast. If anything should give, the bridge would topple off into the river. The top of the structure is sixty-four feet above water. About thirty men will be engaged in the work and the cost will amount to \$70,000.

"Preventives" will promptly check a cold or the Grippe when taken early or at the "incubate stage." Preventive cure sealed cures as well. Preventives are little candy cold cure tablets, and Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., will gladly mail you samples and a book on Colds free, if you will write him. The samples prove their merit. Check early Colds with Preventives and stop Pneumonia. Sold in 5c and 25c boxes by F. B. Lillie & Co.

You are ready for spring building? So are we! Let us make you an estimate on a bill of lumber. Arkansas Lumber Co.

MUCH VACANT LAND YET.

Dangers of an Overcrowded Population are Still Remote.

The material development of the country is quickly progressing at a remarkable rate in one direction which is not given much popular attention. More than 22,824,299 acres of the public lands were turned over to private individuals last year. This means that an area almost equal to that of the state of Indiana has within that time been added to the productive regions of the United States. Most of these newly opened lands were home-steaded by farmers, as will be seen from the following figures: There were 54,355 patents of all classes issued within the year. Of this number 47,654 are classed as agricultural, 456 as Indian allotments, 1,104 as mineral patents, 200 as coal patents, 276 as private land claims, 157 as railroad patents and 40 as swamp land patents. The total sum which the government got by way of fees and commissions for issuing these patents was \$11,021,714. Under a recent law the most of the receipts from the sale of public lands will henceforth be set aside for reclaiming arid lands by irrigation.

In the public domain there are still unappropriated 280,979,307 acres of surveyed lands and 591,979,169 acres of unsurveyed lands or a total of more than 870,958,000 acres. A great many tracts in this immense area, of course will always remain uncultivated and unsettled, but it has been estimated that when the contemplated system of irrigation shall be put into working order so much good land will be opened that a population as large as the whole nation's present population could find room there to thrive prosperously and contentedly.

Rapid strides are now being made in the developing of the public domain. The excitement and upsurge of former pioneer days are absent in this work, but the process is marked and very effective. The passenger traffic on western railroads is evidence of this fact. Agreeable reflections arise in contemplating that the United States still owns so much arable land. The dangers of an over crowded population by immigration or natural increase are still remote. The census for many years yet to come will not show an excess of people above what the west will need in settling up on vacant lands.—Kansas City Journal.

Tom—You feel happy today.
Dick—I feel that way. proposed to Miss Pickel last night.
Tom—Go easy, old man. She's very changeable.
Dick—That's why I am so hopeful. She said "No" last night.—Philadelphia Press.

CITY MAN OUT OF DOORS.

Vacation Habit Promotes Public Health and Happiness.

A general and killing absorption in the business of life was once the accepted theory of American activity. It is true that there is still tremendous stress shown by Americans in the pursuit not only of their business vocations but of their social avocations. Yet the business man's summer vacation is getting to be more and more an accepted institution. He manages to get longer periods of complete rest and recreation and he contrives, moreover, to seize upon any number of half holidays and over Sunday outings, especially in the warmer months. When he can control his time he gives greater portions of it than ever before to horseback exercise and to golf and kindred sports. The business man's family, instead of being satisfied, as of old, with a few weeks in the crowded

OFFICIAL APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

The official legislative apportionment of Oklahoma, as finally accepted as a part of the new state constitution, follows:

Section 1. The state is hereby divided into thirty-two senatorial districts, each of which shall be composed of the counties as named, shall be numbered, and elect senators as follows, namely:

First. Beaver, Cimarron, Harper and Texas—one senator.

Second. Woods and Woodward—one senator.

Third. Beckham, Dewey, Ellis and Rogers Mills—two senators.

Fourth. Greer—one senator.

Fifth. Jackson and Tillman—one senator.

Sixth. Custer, Kiowa and Washita—two senators.

Seventh. Alfalfa, Blaine and Major—one senator.

Eighth. Garfield—one senator.

Ninth. Grant and Kay—one senator.

Tenth. Osage, Noble and Payne—one senator.

Eleventh. Moman and Payne—one senator.

Twelfth. Kingfisher and Logan—one senator.

Thirteenth. Lincoln and Pottawatomie—two senators.

Fourteenth. Canadian and Oklahoma—two senators.

Fifteenth. Caddo and Grady—two senators.

Sixteenth. Comanche—one senator.

Seventeenth. Jefferson and Stevens—one senator.

Eighteenth. Carter, Love and Murray—one senator.

Nineteenth. Cleveland, Garvin and McClain—two senators.

Twentieth. Atoka, Bryan and Coal—two senators.

Twenty-first. Johnston and Marshall—one senator.

Twenty-second. Hughes and Osage—one senator.

Twenty-third. Pontotoc and Seminole—one senator.

Twenty-fourth. Choctaw, McCurtain and Pashmataka—one senator.

Twenty-fifth. Pittsburg—one senator.

Twenty-sixth. Latimer and LeFlore—one senator.

Twenty-seventh. Haskell, McIntosh and Muskogee—one senator.

Twenty-eighth. Adair, Delaware and Sequoyah—one senator.

Twenty-ninth. Cherokee, Mayes and Rogers—one senator.

Thirtieth. Craig, Ottawa and Nowata—one senator.

Thirty-first. Tulsa and Washington—one senator.

Thirty-second. Okmulgee and Wagoner—one senator.

Section 2. The following counties shall each elect one member to the House of Representatives: Adair, Alfalfa, Atoka, Beaver, Blaine, Canadian, Cherokee, Choctaw, Cleveland, Coal, Craig, Custer, Delaware, Dewey, Ellis, Grant, Harper, Haskell, Hughes, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnston, Kay, Kingfisher, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, Major, Marshall, Mayes, Moman, Murray, Nowata, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Payne, Pontotoc, Pashmataka, Rogers, Roger

Mills, Seminole, Sequoyah, Stevens, Tillman, Tulsa, Wagoner, Washington, Woods, Woodward and Cimarron and Texas jointly one.

Section 3. The following counties shall each elect two members to the house of representatives: Beckham, Bryan, Kiowa, Muskogee, Pittsburg, and Washita.

Garfield with two members pro rated as follows: District one—All that part of Greer county lying east of the line between ranges 23 and 24.

District two—All that part of Greer county not contained in district one. Lincoln with two members pro rated as follows: District one—the townships of Pawnee, Ponca, North, Fox, South Fox, North Keokuk, South Keokuk, North Creek, South Creek, North Seminole, South Seminole, North Choctaw, South Choctaw and South Wichita, with all towns and cities contained therein.

District two—All that part of Lincoln county not contained in district one.

Logan with two members pro rated as follows: District one—the townships of Orlando, Bismarck, Marshall, Oak View, Rosehill, Mulhall, Lawrie, Woodland, Crescent, Cedar, Iron Mound, Spring Creek, Seward and Springer with all towns and cities contained therein.

District two—All that part of Logan county not contained in district one.

The following counties elect three members each: Section 4. Oklahoma and Pottawatomie counties with three members pro rated as follows: District one—the townships of Oklahoma and Greer, with all towns contained therein, two members.

District two—All that part of Oklahoma county not contained in district one, one member.

Section 5. The following pairs of counties shall compose additional legislative districts and each district shall elect one member to the House of Representatives.

Johnston and Coal; Bryan and Atoka; Pontotoc and Seminole; Muskogee and Haskell; Pittsburg and Hughes; Comanche and Stevens; Roger Mills and Custer; Cleveland and Canadian; Kay and Osage; Payne and Pawnee; Tillman and Jackson, and the counties of Craig, Rogers and Tulsa—one.

Section 6. The legislature shall have power, at its first regular session, after each federal census, to re-apportion the several counties of the state into representative and senatorial districts. When any senatorial district shall embrace more than one county, the counties shall be contiguous, and the district shall be as nearly equal in population as may be. Provided that each organized county shall have one representative, and that no county shall ever have more than four representatives and two senators.

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STATE DAYS AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

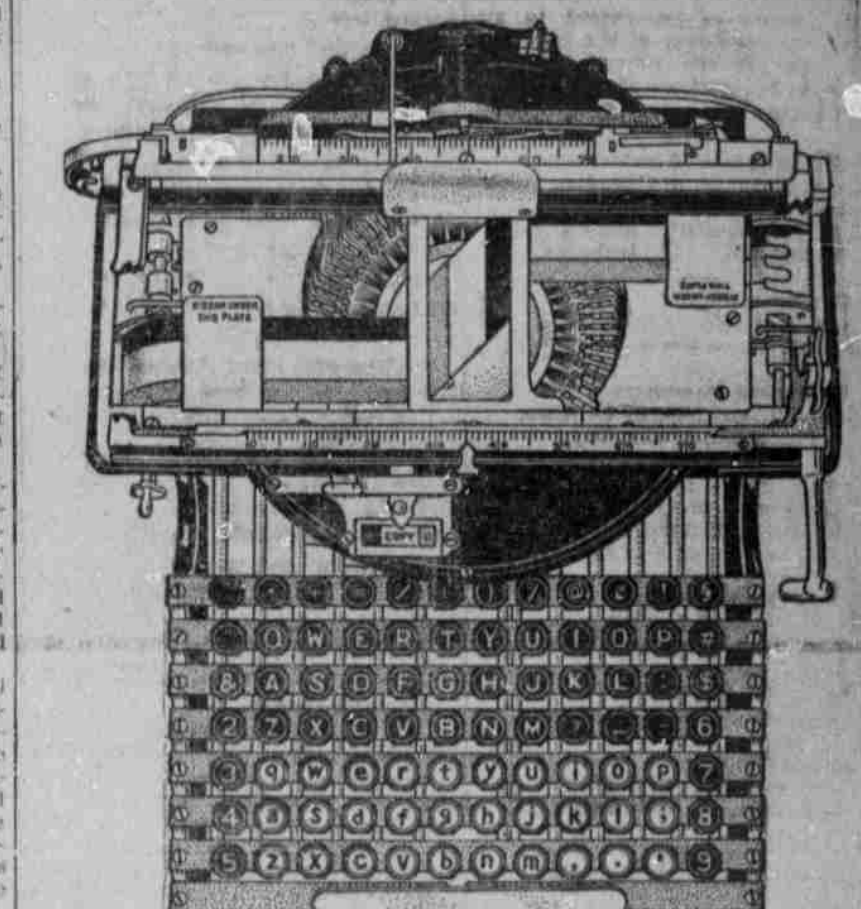
June 10—Georgia.
June 11—District of Columbia.
June 12—Virginia.
June 25—South Carolina.
July 2—West Virginia.
July 6—Kentucky.
Aug. 8—Ohio.
August 15—North Carolina.
August 22—Louisiana.
Sept. 5—Massachusetts.
Sept. 19—Rhode Island.
Sept. 12—Maryland.
Sept. 18—Vermont.
Sept. 21—Missouri.
Sept. 25—Florida.
Oct. 3—New Jersey.
Oct. 4—Pennsylvania.
Oct. 16—Connecticut.

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